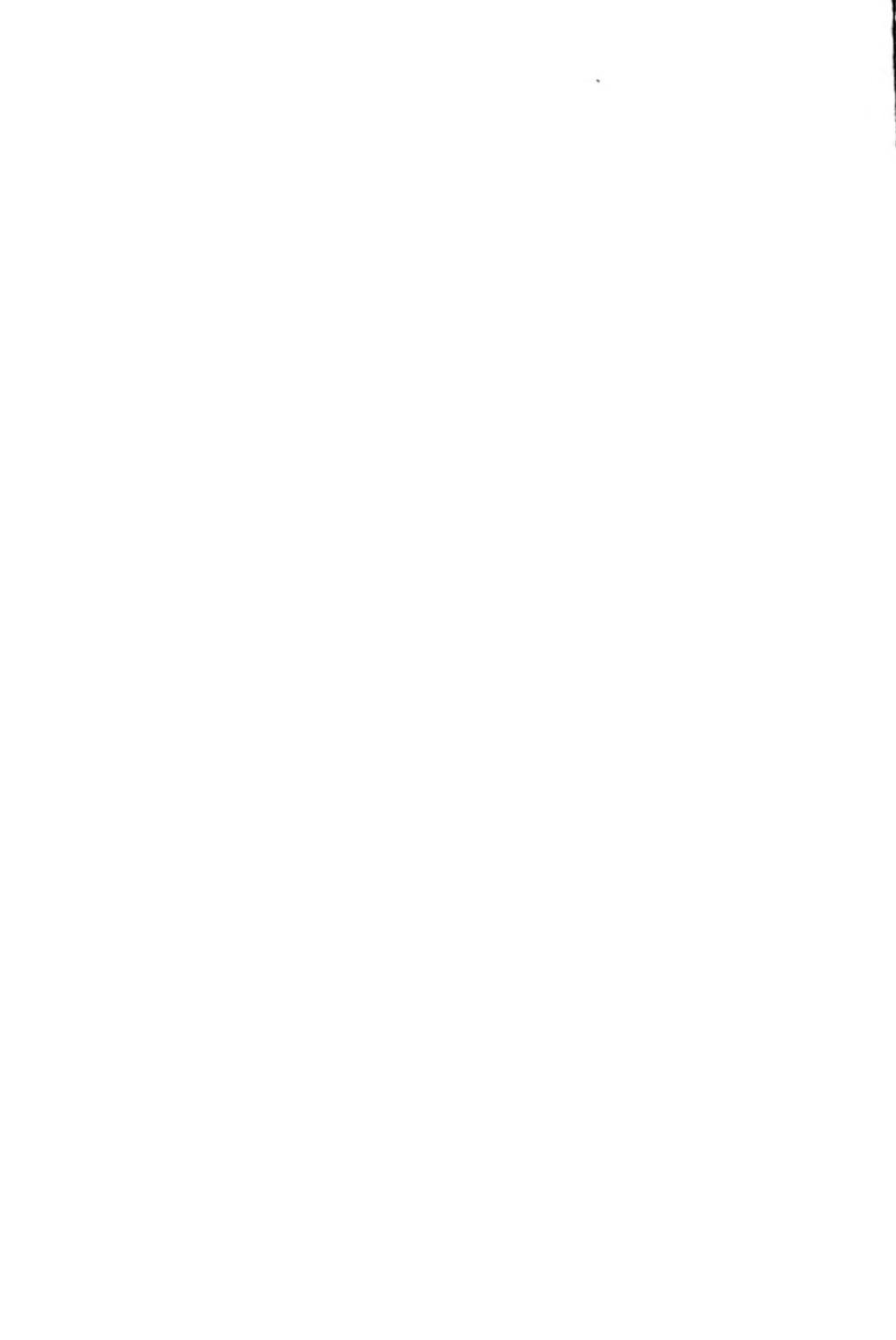
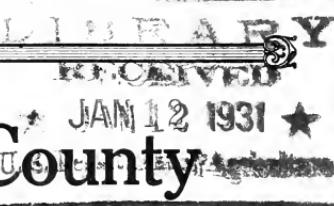


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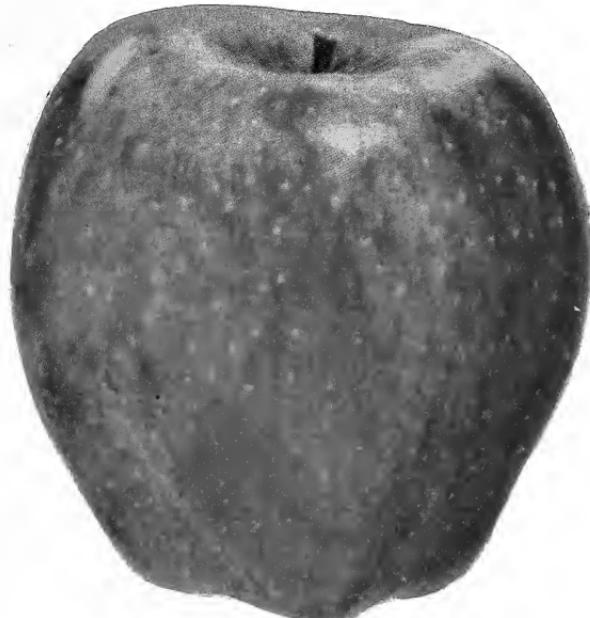
1930/31



The Adams County Nursery and Fruit Farms

ESTABLISHED 1905

*Grocers of Good Trees Sold Direct to the Planter
Without Agents' Commissions*



DELICIOUS. A highly colored, very attractive Apple
of rich flavor and excellent keeping quality

H. G. BAUGHER, Aspers P. O., Penna.
BENDERSVILLE STATION

Prices effective for delivery Fall 1930, Spring 1931



Group of Pennsylvania nurserymen at Adams County Nursery and Fruit Farms to study certification of apple varieties

The Finest Fruit Trees Grown at Rock-Bottom Prices

NO AGENTS' COMMISSIONS

MY FRUIT trees are grown on strong fruit soil, in Pennsylvania's best fruit district—Adams County. I supervise the cutting of buds and the best of care is taken to have every variety true to name. My selling price is only a little above the actual cost of growing, giving the purchaser the benefit of any additional cost of agents' commissions. My Nursery is inspected every year by State Nursery Inspectors, to see that all nursery stock is clean and healthy. A Certificate of Inspection accompanies all purchases.

This catalogue contains a list of the best fruits for this latitude, and their descriptions are not exaggerated or misleading.

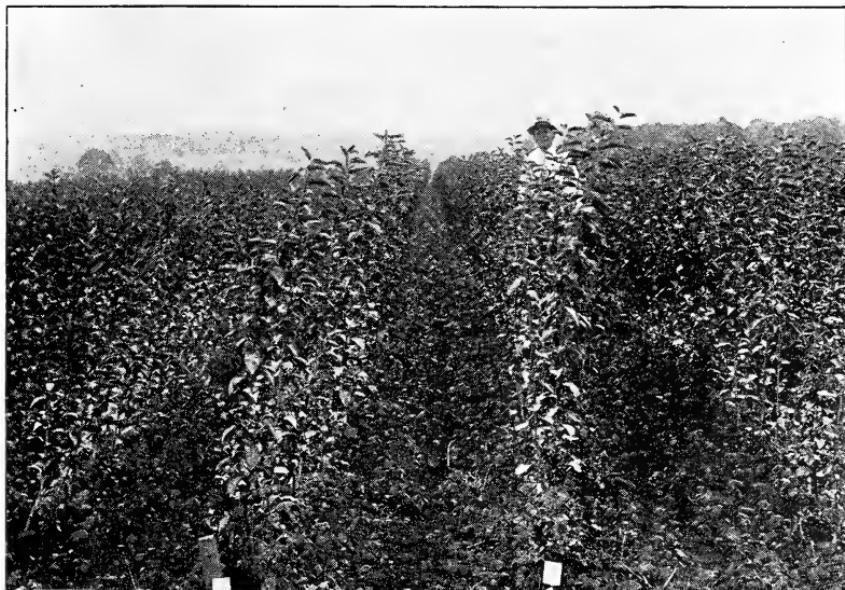
Come to the Nursery, if you can do so, make your selection, and take them with you in your automobile or your truck. Otherwise, we will ship them to you by Express, Freight or Parcel Post, as you may wish. My Nursery is located one-half mile from Bendersville railroad station, 35 miles from Harrisburg, 10 miles from Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg-Gettysburg State Road via Carlisle, Route No. 34, hard road.

I have ideal shipping facilities—a large packing-house on a siding of the Reading Railroad. The trees are carefully packed and shipped and should reach the purchaser in the best of condition.

H. G. BAUGHER, Proprietor
ASPERS P. O., PA.

*Bell and Cumberland Valley Phones
Biglerville Exchange*

Telegraph, Shipping Address and Express Office, Bendersville Station, Pa.



A fine block of 1-year Apple trees taken August 14, with 2 months yet to grow

APPLES

Prices on Standard Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years old, assorted kinds. 1 to 10 trees at the each rate; 10 to 50 trees at the 10 rate; 50 to 350 at the 100 rate; 350 to 1,000 or more at the 1,000 rate.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Extra select, 5 to 7 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$35 00	\$300 00
First class, 4 to 5 ft.	45	4 00	30 00	250 00
First class, 3 to 4 ft.	40	3 50	25 00	175 00

Prices on Standard Apple Trees, 1 year old, straight whips and slightly branched

	Each	10	100	1,000
Extra select, 4 to 6 ft.	\$0 45	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$220 00
First class, 3 to 4 ft.	40	3 25	20 00	180 00
First class, 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	15 00	140 00

Standard Varieties of Apples

These are a fine lot of Apple trees—nice, clean, thrifty, well grown. Varieties are here given and time of ripening.

Yellow Transparent. Earliest and best; white, tender, juicy, sprightly subacid; grows upright; bears when young, making good filler. July 1 to 15.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; tender, juicy. July 1 to 15.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large; golden yellow, streaked red; subacid. Fine shipper and market Apple. Last of July.

Candy Apple. A variety found on one of the farms of the Adams County Nursery. It is of exceedingly fine flavor and is considered one of the very finest eating Apples in commerce. Not knowing its true name (if it has one), we call it the "Candy Apple." The fruit is yellow with red streaks, and it ripens August 1.



Stayman Winesap Apple

STANDARD VARIETIES OF APPLES, continued

Williams' Early Red. Ripens after Yellow Transparent. Large; very attractive. Very fine market Apple.

Red Astrachan. Well-known as a good early Apple for home use. Yellow overspread with red. Ripens over a long season.

Wealthy. Medium size, round or pointed; almost solid red; flesh white, crisp, juicy; bears young. August 1 to 15.

Summer Rambo. Very large; greenish red, striped; tender, juicy; tree strong grower. August 15 to September 15.

Smokehouse. One of the good old kinds welcomed in every home. Ripens in September and can be kept in common storage late into the winter.

Stark. One of the late winter varieties of large size.

Grimes Golden. A good-sized yellow Apple of high quality. Ripens in September; can be kept late into the winter.

Jonathan. Very red Apple, smooth, of good size, and fine quality. Ripens in September; can be kept in common storage late in the winter.

DISCOUNT OF 5 PER CENT ALLOWED ON ALL STOCK LISTED WHERE CASH ACCOMPANIES THE ORDER

STANDARD VARIETIES OF APPLES, continued

McIntosh. Bright, deep red; fine quality. Ripens in September and keeps late into the winter in common storage.

Fallawater (sometimes called Pound Apple). Large; yellowish green fruits; productive. Ripens in September; keeps late into winter in common storage.

Stayman Winesap. Large; mostly covered with red; crisp and juicy. Tree a strong grower. Said to be one of the best Apples for orchard planting east of the Mississippi. Ripens in October and ready for use soon after picking; keeps late into spring.

Gallia Beauty. A solid red Rome Beauty sport. It is typical of Rome Beauty in every way except that the fruit averages smaller in size.

York Imperial. A medium to large winter Apple with yellow skin shaded red; firm, juicy, subacid. An excellent canning and shipping Apple and a good sort for export. October.

Baldwin. A fine winter Apple. Succeeds well in the Northeastern States.

Rome Beauty. Large, round, winter sort, mottled and striped in different shades of red; the flavor and quality are very fine. It is also a good late keeper.

Delicious (sometimes called Starks' Delicious). An excellent winter Apple. Brilliant dark red skin, shading to yellow at the blossom end, and growing somewhat in quince shape; very attractive. See cut on first page.

Paradise Winter Sweet. Large; creamy white, rosy cheeked. One of the best sweet winter varieties.

Wagener. A winter variety that comes into bearing early; often used as fillers.

Northern Spy. Large red winter Apple; crisp and juicy. Does well in Northern States.

Winter Banana. Large; pale yellow, with a pink cheek; fine, mild, and aromatic flavor. Follows Maidens' Blush. October to April.

Winter Rambo. Pale green, striped red; tender and crisp. Fine winter Apple.

Cortland. Developed by the New York State Experiment Station, as a cross between McIntosh and Ben Davis, inheriting the good qualities of both parents. In addition, its own individual quality has made it a strong competitor of McIntosh. It is a beautiful red, larger than McIntosh, and matures a month later; hangs well to the tree. It keeps late in winter and can be handled and shipped like the hardiest of market varieties. Has the caliber of a real leader.

At the request of some of our customers we are offering a few Rhododendrons and Evergreens for home adornment. See page 15.



Yellow Transparent

PEARS

Extra select, 1 and 2 years old, 5 to 6 ft. Each 10 100
\$0 80 \$7 00 \$55 00

Bartlett. Large; buttery, juicy, high flavored; great bearer. This sort has long been considered one of the choicest canning varieties as well as a favorite for all other uses. August.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellow and dull red skin, with russet specks; flesh melting, rich. August.

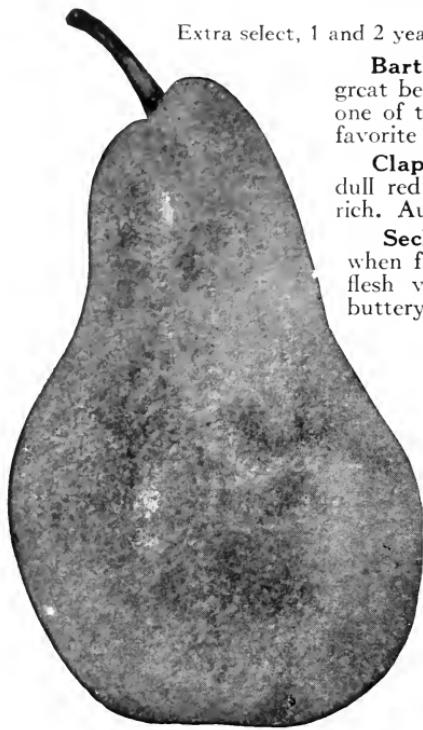
Seckel. Small; skin rich yellowish brown when fully ripe, with deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine-grained, sweet, juicy, melting, buttery. One of the richest and highest flavored Pears. Equally popular for dessert and pickling. September.

Sheldon. A large, round, russet and red Pear of very fine quality; melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect.

Kieffer. Large; handsome Pear with remarkable keeping qualities. Fine for making butter and canning.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; buttery, melting, rich, vinous. The best late fall and early winter Pear. October to January.

Koonce. Medium size; yellow with carmine cheek. A profitable early market variety. *Id.*



Bartlett Pear

APRICOTS

1 and 2 years old, 4 to 6 ft. Each \$0 70

Early Golden. Fruit orange color, juicy and sweet.

Peach. One of the largest. Orange with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. July.

Moorpark. One of the fine Apricots. July.

QUINCES

Plant 15 to 18 feet apart

2 years old, 4 to 6 ft. Each \$0 75 10 \$6 50 100 \$60 00

Orange. Fruit large, bright yellow, of excellent quality.

Champion. A prolific and constant bearer of oval fruit, averaging larger than Orange and ripening later. A long keeper.

Meech Prolific. A vigorous grower and immensely productive of large, orange-yellow fruit of delightful flavor, and fine cooking quality.



Budding a young block of 100,000 Peach trees of Farm No. 3

FINE LEADING VARIETIES OF PEACHES

1 year old, assorted kinds. 1 to 10 trees at the each rate; 10 to 50 trees at the 10 rate; 50 to 350 trees at the 100 rate; 350 trees or more at the 1,000 rate.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Extra select, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$18 00	\$170 00
First class, 3 to 4 ft.....	30	2 75	16 00	150 00
First class, 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	12 00	100 00
First class, 1½ to 2 ft.....	20	1 80	10 00	80 00

The varieties are listed in the order in which they ripen in this section of southern Pennsylvania; early or late seasons may change the dates of ripening, but they will ordinarily follow each other in the order given.

Mayflower. Bright red cheeks. Earliest market Peach. July 1.

Carnation. Large; creamy white skin, mostly covered red; tender, juicy. Good commercial shipper. July 15 to August 1.

Greensboro. An early, white-fleshed Peach that ranks high because of its showy fruit and its large, vigorous, healthy, early-bearing, and prolific trees. It is considered one of the best early freestone varieties as it ripens July 10 to 15. Fine market Peach.

Hiley (Early Belle). An early commercial white freestone Peach. It resembles Belle of Georgia, but in quality is superior to most of its white-fleshed competitors. The pretty red cheek and good shipping qualities make it very popular for early market. Mid-July to August 1.

Champion. A large, handsome, early variety. Creamy white with red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy; hardy and productive. August 1.

Belle of Georgia. Very large Peach with red cheek; flesh white and firm, of excellent flavor; fine shipper. August 1 to 15.

Mountain Rose. Large; red; flesh white, juicy, excellent. August 1 to 15.

June Elberta. A typical Elberta Peach which ripens three to four weeks ahead of the standard variety. On account of its earliness the flesh is not always as free from the seed as the regular Elberta. August 1.

Rochester. One of the fine yellow Peaches. Ripens one to two weeks ahead of the Elberta. Fine market variety.

South Haven. A large yellow freestone, ripening about ten days before Elberta. A profitable commercial Peach, originating in Michigan.

J. H. Hale. Yellow; very large in size and globular in shape; skin thick, smooth, and without fuzz; flesh deep yellow, fine-grained, firm, of extra quality; good shipper. It ripens a little ahead of the Elberta, and brings highest prices.

Elberta. One of the greatest commercial yellow Peaches known. Good shipper. Tree hardy and good grower. August 20 to September 1.

Golden Jubilee. Developed and introduced by the New Jersey Experiment Station. A yellow, early freestone Peach, ripening about three weeks before Elberta, and of good quality. One of the best new varieties.

Radiance. A seedling cross between Belle of Georgia and Greensboro. Large, white-fleshed, freestone Peach, ripening at same time as Carman.

Niagara. Very large yellow Peach said by some to be as good as Elberta, and ripening soon after that variety. Good commercial sort.

Captain Ede. Large yellow Peach ripening soon after Elberta. Fine market variety.

Crawford's Late. Large, yellow Peach, fine for canning and market. September 1 to 15.

Iron Mountain. A fine late white Peach, and an excellent market sort. Tree hardy; strong grower. September 20 to October 1.

Late Elberta (sometimes called the Rex). One of the best of the late varieties, ripening about three weeks after Elberta. It is of large size, with yellow flesh. Very desirable market Peach.

Salway. A late yellow variety. Latter part of September to October 15.



Showing productiveness of the Elberta Peach

CHERRIES

Extra select, Sweet Cherries, 5 to 7 ft., and Sour Cherries, 4 to 5 ft., 75c. ea., \$7 for 10, £60 per 100

Bing. Sweet. This valuable new black Cherry succeeds everywhere. It is a very thrifty and upright grower, very hardy and productive. The flesh is very solid, with flavor of the highest quality. A fine shipper and market variety. It is one of the most delicious sweet Cherries. This valuable Cherry should be followed by Lambert, which is later in ripening. June.

Black Tartarian. Sweet. Very large, dark red Cherry, becoming black when overripe; juicy. June.

Governor Wood. Sweet. Large; light red; juicy, rich, delicious. Tree healthy and productive. June.

Lambert. Sweet. A fine variety, and one of the largest dark sweet Cherries. Flesh firm, rich, juicy. Tree a strong grower and enormous bearer. July.

Napoleon. Sweet. Large; pale yellow or red; firm, juicy, sweet and productive. July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Sweet. The fruit is very large, of deep mahogany color, and the dark flesh is tender, very juicy, with a fine, rich flavor. Fruit grows in clusters. An excellent shipper, larger than Black Tartarian, and brings good prices. Middle to last of June.

Windsor. Sweet. Large, liver-colored fruit with remarkably firm flesh of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. A valuable late variety. July.

Yellow Spanish. Sweet. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, and excellent; one of the best light-colored Cherries. Vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Large Montmorency. Sour. Large; red; productive. One of the best sour Cherries. July.

May Duke. Sour. Large; red; flesh juicy and rich. An excellent old variety; vigorous and productive. June.

Early Richmond. Sour. Medium-sized, dark red fruit; melting, juicy, sprightly, rich, acid. June.

English Morello. Sour. One of the late sour Cherries. It is very hardy, and produces heavy crops of dark red fruit of good quality and rich acid flavor. Last of July.



Black Tartarian Cherries



Burbank Plum

PLUMS

1 and 2 years old, 4 to 6 ft., 70 cts. each,
\$6 for 10, \$45 per 100

Abundance. One of the great bearers. Fruits of lemon to red color, sweet and juicy. August.

Satsuma. Good size; flesh blood-red, sweet. August 15 to September 1.

Burbank. Cherry-red. Most profitable among growers for market. Ripens 10 to 14 days later than Abundance.

Wickson. A large, sweet, desirable market Plum. Last of August.

Green Gage. A fine sweet Plum when ripe, the green color then turning yellowish. September 1.

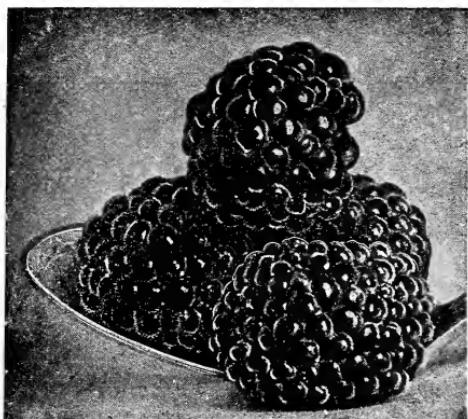
German Prune. Large; dark purple; sweet; good. One of the most desirable for canning. September.

Shirov. A large, sweet, yellow Plum; fine shipper and market sort. August.



Bird's-eye view of one of Adams County Nursery and Fruit Farms

DISCOUNT OF 5 PER CENT ALLOWED ON ALL STOCK LISTED WHEN
CASH ACCOMPANIES THE ORDER



Cumberland Raspberries

RASPBERRIES

70 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100

Plant Raspberry bushes 3 feet apart, in rows 5 feet apart.

Cumberland. A healthy, vigorous grower, sending up stout, stalky, well-branched canes that produce immense crops of very large, firm, black berries. The most profitable market variety of its class. Midseason.

Plum Farmer. One of the profitable early black varieties with berries of good size.

St. Regis. A genuine, practical, profitable, everbearing red Raspberry. Fruit begins to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes to October.

BLACKBERRIES

80 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100

Plant Blackberries 3 to 4 feet apart in rows 6 to 7 feet apart.

Eldorado. A vigorous, hardy variety enduring the winter well. The berries are large, jet-black, borne in large clusters ripening well together. They are very sweet, melting, and pleasant to the taste, have no hard core, and keep in good condition for eight to ten days after picking.

Snyder. An enormously productive variety with medium sweet berries having no hard sour core. The leading sort where hardiness is the consideration; ripens early.

CURRANTS

	Each	10	100
2 years old.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Plant Currant bushes 4 to 5 feet apart.

Perfection. A beautiful, bright red variety; very productive. One of the best home and market sorts.

Fay. This red Currant has long been a leading variety for garden and market.

GOOSEBERRIES

	Each	10	100
2 years old.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00

Plant Gooseberry bushes 3 to 4 feet apart.

Downing. Large, handsome, pale green fruit of splendid quality for both cooking and table use. The bush is a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.

Josselyn. Large, smooth fruit. A hardy and very prolific variety with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

Apple Barrels

Being located in the great fruit-growing belt of Adams County, I manufacture large quantities of Apple Barrels of good quality and can furnish them in carload lots or less at reasonable prices. Write for prices on Apple Barrels.



Concord Grapes

GRAPE-VINES

	Each	10	100
2 years old, No. 1 unless noted.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$12 00

Grape-vines should be planted 6 to 8 feet apart, in rows 8 feet apart.

Brighton. Large berries of high quality. One of the most popular reds.

Caco. This new red Grape has a most delicious flavor and is of the highest quality. It is one of the earliest Grapes in ripening. 2-yr. No. 1, 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Concord. The leading market, vineyard, and home-garden variety. Dark blue berries of fine quality.

Delaware. The exquisite little American dessert Grape. Very highest quality.

Worden. Resembles Concord but is sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and a week to ten days earlier than that variety.

Niagara. The standard white Grape. It ripens with Concord but the bunches and berries are larger; very sweet.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round; vine exceedingly hardy. Ripens three weeks ahead of the Concord, making it desirable for early market.

Write for special prices on 500 or more, naming quantities of each desired



RED-LEAVED BARBERRY A Gorgeous Hedge Plant

A brilliant Red-leaved Japanese Barberry for mixing in the shrubbery border, as single specimens, or clumps on the lawn, foundation plantings and for hedges. The foliage is a rich, lustrous, bronzy red, similar to the richest red-leaved Japanese maples, which becomes more brilliant and gorgeous throughout the summer, and in the fall changes to vivid orange, scarlet, and red shades, more brilliant than the ordinary Japanese Barberry, and is followed by the same brilliant scarlet berries common to the type, which remain on the plant the entire winter.

To develop its brilliant coloring at all seasons it must be planted in full sunlight. Price, 12 to 18 in., 60 cts. each; \$5.50 for 10; \$50 per 100; \$350 per 1000.



Asparagus

American Elm

A natural spreading and drooping tree of our own American meadows and forests. It is very attractive in any suitable location, is entirely hardy, and easily transplanted. Suitable for lawn, street, or highway planting. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10, \$125 per 100.

California Privet

Plant in rows 6 to 12 inches apart, using as many rows as desired. To make a heavy hedge, use two or three rows, 6 to 8 inches apart. 1 to 1½ feet, 60 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100; 1½ to 2 feet, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa)

This tree makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning, is perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. The leaves are large, glossy, and heart-shaped. A very desirable ornamental tree. 5 to 6 feet, \$2.25 each.

NUTS

English Walnut. A fine, lofty-growing tree, with handsome, spreading head. It produces large crops of thin-shelled, delicious nuts which are always in demand at good prices. Every home-garden should have an English Walnut tree as they are very hardy, making nice shade. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25 each.

Black Walnut. Thomas, Ohio and Stabler. Grafted or budded, 3 to 4 feet, \$2.25 each, \$18.75 for 10.

Butternut. A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each.

ASPARAGUS

2 years, 40 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$9 per 1,000

Plant in a trench in rich soil, and set 1 to 1½ feet apart, placing crown 2 inches below surface.

Washington Strain. A new rust-proof variety of large size and excellent quality. A profitable sort.

Thunberg's Barberry

A very graceful, pretty plant of dwarf habit, with foliage that turns to a beautiful red in the fall. 1 to 1½ feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100, \$125 per 1,000.

Norway Maple

The Norway Maple makes the finest of shade trees. 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10, \$160 per 100.



Norway Maple



Rhododendron maximum

Bears long, lustrous, dark green leaves which keep their color all winter. In mid-summer it has large clusters of pinkish white, fragrant flowers. Bushy plants, 18 to 24 inches high, balled and burlapped to insure safe transplanting. \$2.50 each. Special prices on quantity.

EVERGREENS

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. Symmetrical, pyramidal shape, suitable for specimens, foundation plantings, hedges, and the like. 1½ to 2-ft. plants, \$2.50 each.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Somewhat looser than the above and splendid for permanent hedges and wind-breaks. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2 each.

DWARF GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBORVITÆ. Golden-leaved variety of Oriental Arborvitæ, especially desirable for mixing with other evergreens in front of the border in foundation plantings. 10 to 12 in., \$2.50 each.

TRUE DWARF BOX. For low hedges or dividing-lines. Rich, dark green foliage and low, compact habit. No 'hi' g is more beautiful than a Box hedge for a permanent ed. ing. 8 to 10 in. high, \$2 each.

IRISH JUNIPER. A splendid, compact, erect gray-green tree especially desirable for specimen use or accent points in the evergreen border. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2 each.

PFITZER'S JUNIPER. A vigorous evergreen shrub with gray-green foliage and broad, plume-like habit. 1½ to 2 ft., \$4 each.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. A vigorous, hardy shrub which sometimes attains the size of a small tree and bears, in midsummer, enormous heads of pure white flowers which hang on until autumn. 18 to 24 in., 60 cts. each.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS. A low, bushy shrub, covered in July with large, snowy white heads of flowers. 18 to 24 in., 60 cts. each.

SPIRÆA VANHOUTTEI. A small-leaved shrub, growing 6 feet tall and as much through, covered in May with small white flowers in clusters. 18 to 24 in., 25c. each.

SPIRÆA, ANTHONY WATERER. A low-growing, bushy shrub, 2 to 4 feet high, covered in midsummer with large clusters of dull pink flowers. 18 to 24 in., 50c. each.

MOCK ORANGE. A tall, bushy shrub, covered in May and June with clusters of fragrant, white flowers which resemble orange blossoms 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each.

COMMON SNOWBALL. A handsome small tree covered about Decoration Day, with innumerable white ball-like clusters of flowers. 18 to 24 in., 85 cts. each.

Planting Fruit Trees

It is a wise thing to choose land that is well-drained because no fruit trees can thrive in a damp, soggy soil. Plums and quinces will stand a greater amount of dampness than other fruits, but they are better if they do not have to contend with unfavorable drainage. The best-drained soil is that whose natural elevation

conduces to the rapid elimination of surplus water. A gently sloping hillside, free from hollows or swales where late frosts may linger, affords the best site. Peaches ought to get the highest locations, because there is less danger from late spring frosts on high ground than on low.

If possible, the land should be prepared as for a good crop of grain, although heavy fertilization is not essential if the soil is of reasonable quality.

Have the holes dug in

the proper places for the trees, large enough to receive the roots comfortably without bending or twisting them. It is well to stake out the orchard in advance to be sure that the holes get dug in the right places.

When the trees arrive from the nursery, open the package and plant them immediately if it is possible. Be very careful to keep the roots covered to prevent their drying out. In planting, set the trees upright near the center of the holes, spread out the roots evenly, and work fine earth in among them, making sure that they are packed in close contact with the soil. If small air-pockets remain about the roots, they will extract moisture from them, so injuring them that the trees may die.

If it is impossible to plant the trees immediately, heel them in. To do this, dig a trench, shovel-wide and deep, and long enough to hold the roots when they are placed side by side. Sift fine earth over them, and when the trench is half full, soak them with water and pile on the remainder of the earth. In this temporary planting the trees will keep in good condition for several days.

Apple trees may be planted 30 to 40 feet apart, with suitable fillers as indicated below; peach trees 16 to 20 feet; pear and sour cherry trees 20 to 30 feet; sweet cherries need nearly as much space as apples.

In setting out young trees, place them a little deeper than they grew in the nursery. The earth-mark on the base of the stem is the best guide in this.



"Heeling in" Fruit Trees

Care of Fruit Trees

One of the most important items in the care of Fruit Trees is to see that they are trained right from the start. Our two-year-old and larger sizes have the heads already formed, with three to five scaffold limbs well arranged along the trunk to support the head. These trees should be cut back, leaving just the scaffold limbs shortened to the point where it is desired to have the head of the tree.

One-year trees, or whips, should be trimmed to smooth, straight stems, cutting them squarely off at the distance from the ground at which it is desired to have them branch. Usually, apples, plums, pears, and cherries are headed a little higher than peaches, which ought to be encouraged to branch as low as possible.

The after-pruning is a matter which requires some knowledge of tree-growth and habit, as well as the purpose for which the trees are grown. In general, it is best to thin out the previous season's growth, especially in the first few years of the tree's life. Afterward, pruning may consist of cutting out dead wood, and keeping the center of the tree open to the air and sun.

Newly planted trees should be well cultivated the first season, to conserve moisture and to keep down weeds and grass. It is not always good economy to intercrop with grass, small fruits, or grain, unless the young trees are making extraordinarily strong growth. When the trees are well established, the spaces between the rows may be used for other crops for a few years, until the trees need the space; but while making their initial growth the trees ought not have to compete with other crops for the plant-food in the ground.

Spraying is too complex a subject to be treated adequately in this booklet, but, usually, it may be said that pests of three general types must be combatted. These pests are:

Fungous diseases, which attack the leaves and fruit, and can be controlled by bordeaux mixture or dilute liquid lime sulphur.

Eating insects, including the larvæ of certain moths which lay their eggs on the fruit almost before it is formed. These must be poisoned by arsenate of lead or some similar poison.

Scale insects, which destroy the trees by sucking the juices from the stems and twigs. These must be exterminated by using strong solution of lime and sulphur, or sometimes oil sprays can be used, but we prefer the solution of lime and sulphur.

The proper times for applying these sprays vary somewhat, and it is suggested to those that do not know when or how to spray that they obtain several of the Federal and State Government official bulletins on the subject.



Newly set 2-year Apple ready to be pruned



Same Apple Tree pruned for planting



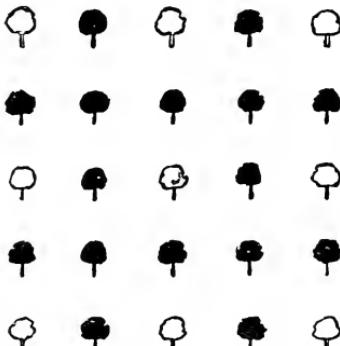
Newly set Peach ready to be pruned



Same Peach pruned Prune 1-year Apple same way

Distances Apart for Planting Fruits

Apples.....	30 to 40 ft. each way
Apples, Dwarf, on Paradise stocks.....	10 to 16 ft. each way
Apples, Dwarf, on Doucin stocks.....	12 to 25 ft. each way
Pears.....	20 to 30 ft. each way
Pears, Dwarf.....	10 to 15 ft. each way
Plums.....	16 to 20 ft. each way
Peaches.....	16 to 20 ft. each way
Cherries.....	16 to 25 ft. each way
Apricots.....	16 to 20 ft. each way
Nectarines.....	16 to 20 ft. each way
Quinces.....	8 to 14 ft. each way
Grapes.....	8 to 12 ft. each way
Currants.....	4 by 5 ft.
Gooseberries.....	4 by 5 ft.
Raspberries, Black.....	3 by 6 ft.
Raspberries, Red.....	3 by 5 ft.
Blackberries.....	4 by 7 to 6 by 8 ft.



Fillers used in the square arrangement by planting early-bearing sorts halfway between permanents in both directions.

Permanents

Fillers

Fillers are used in an apple orchard to increase the yield per acre while the trees are yet young. Peach trees may be used for fillers, or an early-bearing apple variety such as Yellow Transparent, Duchess, or Wagener. The fillers must be removed as soon as the permanent trees require the room.

My Responsibility

While I exercise the greatest care to have all trees, etc., true to label and hold myself in readiness, on proper proof, to replace free of charge, any tree, etc., that may prove untrue to label, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to, between myself and the purchaser, that I shall in no case be responsible for any amount more than price paid for trees, etc., that prove untrue to label.

All nursery stock, after being delivered to railroad in good condition, is at the risk of the purchaser.

A Certificate of Nursery Inspection from the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania accompanies each shipment of nursery stock.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Plant Industry

Nursery Certificate No. 2 (Resident)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE NURSERY PREMISES of ADAMS COUNTY NURSERY AND FRUIT FARMS, Aspers, Pa., including 20 acres of stock, have been officially inspected and passed in accordance with the provisions of Act of the General Assembly, approved March 10, 1927.

Permission is hereby granted this nursery to sell and ship nursery stock, which has been officially inspected for the year ending September 30, 1931; provided that a tag on which an exact copy of this certificate is printed must be attached to each package, bundle, bale, box, or carload lot so shipped.

This certificate does not cover the requirements of any special quarantine or regulation promulgated by this Commonwealth or by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This certificate is void after October 1, 1931, but may be revoked for cause.

Issued at the State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa., August 11, 1930.

F. M. TRIMBLE, Chief Nursery Inspector

R. H. BELL, Director

FOUNDED 1905

The Adams County Nursery and Fruit Farms ASPERS, PENNA.

Growers of Good Trees Sold Direct to the Planter

Name _____ R.F.D. or St. _____

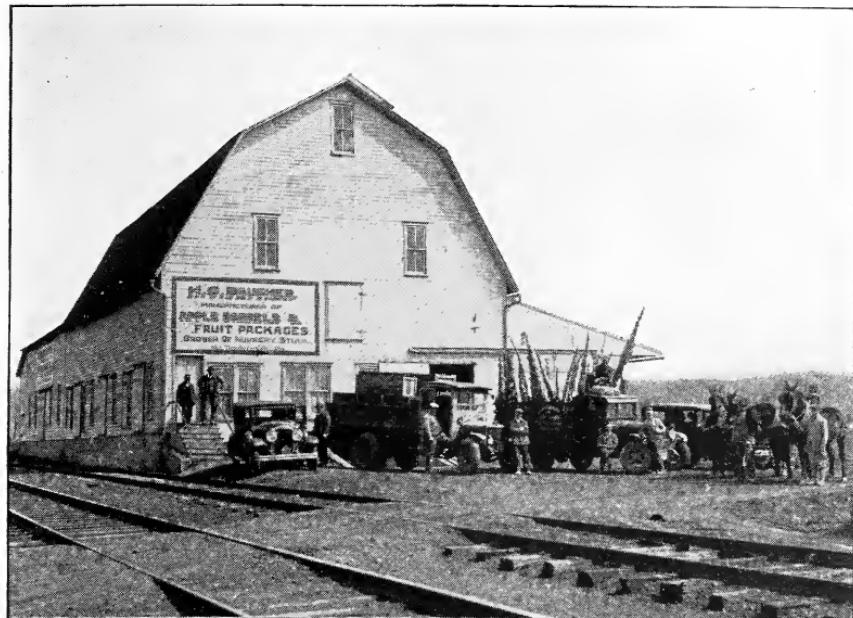
Post Office _____ County _____

Express or

Freight Office _____ *State* _____

Amount of Cash Enclosed _____

NOTE.—Deduct 5 per cent for cash with order



Express and freight ready for shipment

TERMS. Cash with order, or satisfactory reference. A discount of 5 per cent allowed on all orders when cash accompanies the order.

PACKING OF NURSERY STOCK. All packing will be done in boxes or bales, thus protecting the roots and trees well in shipping. No charge is made for packing or delivering to railroad at Bendersville Station.

All orders are accepted upon condition that they shall be void should any injury befall the stock from hail, storm, or other causes beyond control.

SHIPPING. The fall shipment of nursery stock begins about November 15; the spring shipment about March 15 to April 1, depending on the season. Orders are now being booked for fall and spring shipments.

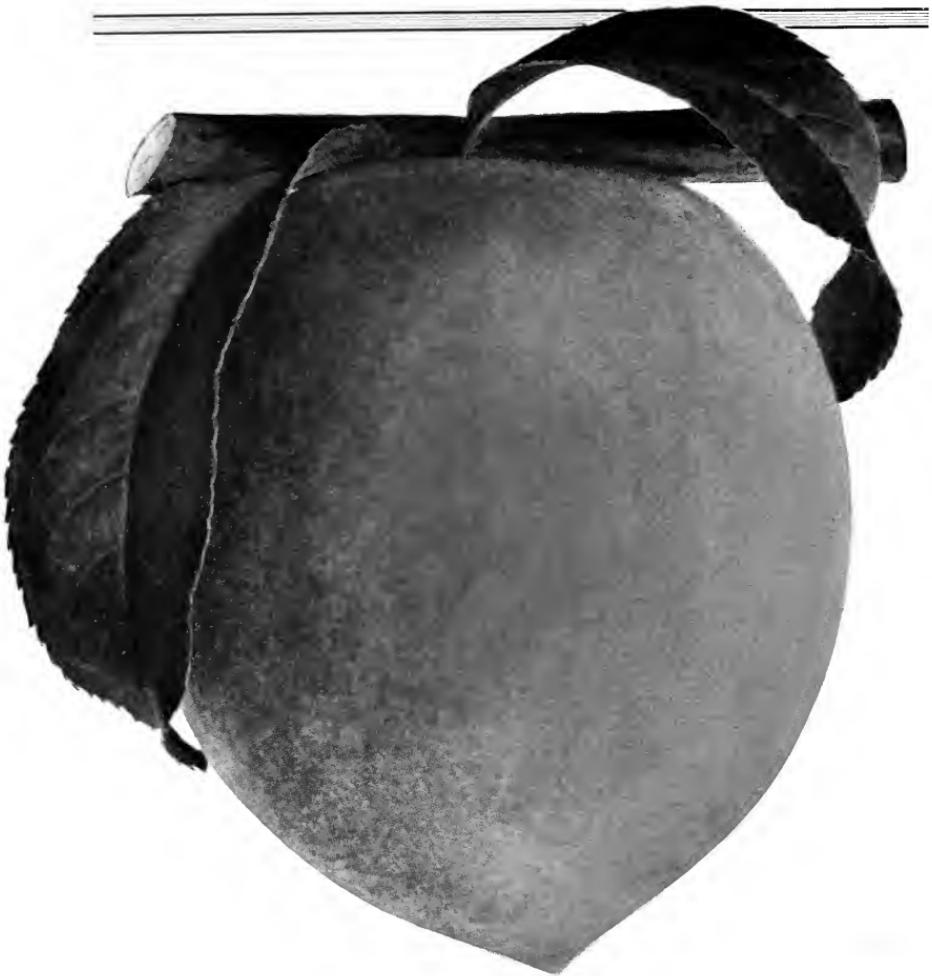
Purchasers are requested to state whether they wish stock shipped by freight, express, or by the Delivery Prepaid List.

Prepaid Delivery of Fruit Trees and Plants in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey

If the purchaser so desires, he may add to the amount of his order a sufficient amount to prepay the Express, Freight, or Parcel Post charges, as the case may be. In all cases nursery stock is shipped by the best route, quantity of goods considered. It should be remembered that trees over $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall cannot be sent by Parcel Post. Purchasers desiring trees or plants sent prepaid should state this in ordering and enclose the amount indicated in the list following.

Per tree	Per tree
Fruit trees, 1 to 6 trees.....	\$0 10
Fruit trees, 6 to 10 trees.....	.08
Fruit trees, 10 to 20 trees.....	.06
Fruit trees, 20 to 50 trees.....	.05
Fruit trees, 50 to 100 trees.....	\$0 03
Fruit trees, 100 trees and over.....	.02
Vines, plants, and shrubbery, each.	.01

The Nursery reserves the right to ship in the most convenient way—Freight, Express, or Parcel Post.



ELBERTA. A large yellow Peach of high quality. It has a smooth, thick skin and firm flesh, giving it good shipping qualities

The Adams County
Nursery and Fruit Farms
Aspers Post Office, Penna.